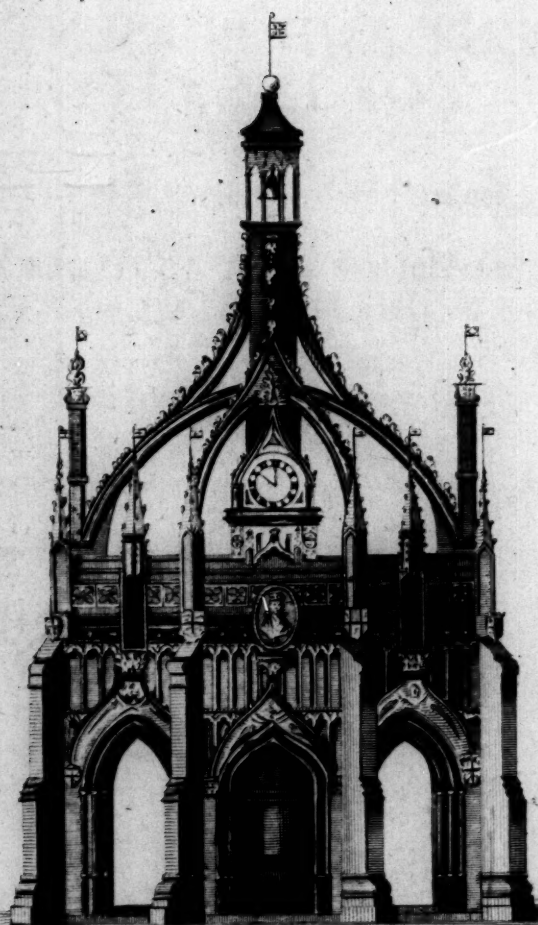


CHICHESTER CROSS.

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THE

Chichester Guide :

Containing an Account of the

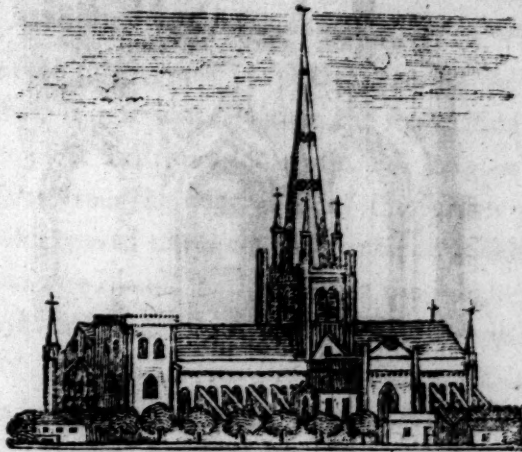
ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE
OF THE CITY.

Together with all that's worthy of Notice in the

NEIGHBOURING PLACES, the SEATS of the
NOBILITY and GENTRY,

And the fashionable and elegant

Watering Place of Bognor.



CHICHESTER: Printed by J. SEAGRAVE ;

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PRICE 1 s.

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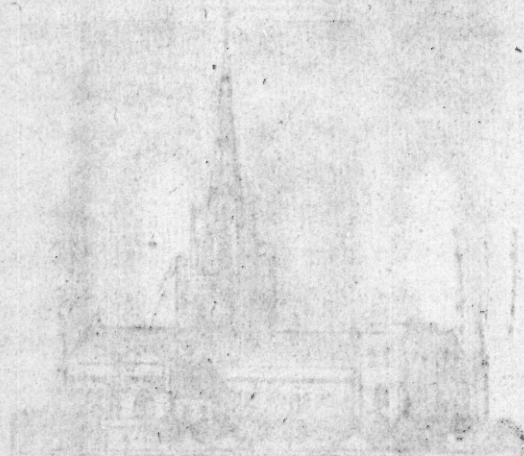
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1810

THE CHICHESTER GUIDE.

THE City of Chichester is situated on a healthy and pleasant plain, almost at the western extremity of the county of Sussex, being only seven miles from the borders of Hampshire.

At this great distance of time it is very difficult to trace, with any degree of certainty, when, or by whom, Chichester was first founded, or whether it proceeded from a regular foundation, or dated its commencement from a few scattered hamlets. Before the coming of the Romans, it is certain that records were unknown in Britain. The learning of the Druids was merely oral and traditional, and the songs of the bards handed down only by memory from father to son.

If we might venture to give our conjecture here on the origin of Chichester, we think it not unlikely that the foundation of it was laid, and the walls of it built, by some of these Belgian colonies, to defend themselves from the incursions of the former possessors, who, no doubt, endeavoured to regain their ancient possessions: for when Cæsar invaded this island, he found that the inhabitants were by no means unacquainted with war; so far otherwise indeed, that the account he gives of them is, that the maritime tribes or nations were almost always in hostility with one another.*

B

Now

• Near **BREDDING**, a small village in the neighbourhood of Steyning, a great number of human bones have been dug up. The people have a tradition that a great battle was once fought here, without pretending to know by whom, or when.

Now it appears from one of the oldest inscriptions in England, which was dug up (from under the place where now the Council House in Chichester is erected) A. D. 1731, that a temple was built on or near that scite in the reign of Claudius, dedicated to Neptune and Minerva; and it is well known to every one versed in the Roman history, their manners, and customs, that they never erected Temples, as the ancient Druids before them did, in solitary places, but in populous cities; from whence it is pretty evident, that the Romans did not lay the foundation of this city; but that it was a place of considerable resort before they ever set foot in this part of the island. The stone, with the inscription in the old Roman character, is at Goodwood, in the possession of his grace the duke of Richmond.—“*Neptuno et Minervæ templum, pro salute Domus divinæ, ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii, Cogidubni regis legati Augusti, in Britannia. Collegium frabrorum, et qui in eo a Sacris, vel honorati sunt, de suo dedicaverunt; donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.*”

IN ENGLISH.

“For the preservation of the imperial family, this temple was dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, by the college of artificers belonging to king Cogidubnus, the lieutenant of Augustus in Britain, and by those who officiated as priests, or were honoured in it, at their own expence; the ground being given by Pudens the son of Pudentinus.”

Camden says, that the Cogidubnus mentioned in the inscription, was king of the Regni; that is, all Sussex, part of Surry, and when. The Romans, we know, very rarely buried their dead; and as these bones were undoubtedly deposited there before the coming of the Saxons, it is most probable that a battle was fought there between those Belgians who first settled here and other invaders; the former to maintain their possessions, and the latter to expel them. But considering the many changes that have happened, it is hardly possible that unwritten tradition should have been capable of transmitting the knowledge of such an event to us at this distant age, with any degree of historical certainty.

Hampshire;

Hampshire; that he resided in this city now called Chichester, and was called a friend and ally of the Roman people: from whence, however, we may collect, that he held his crown in subordination to the court of Rome, and owed obedience to the Emperor. As the inhabitants of this part (the last emigrants of the Belgæ) were a trading people, and could not support any traffic by sea without the protection of, and much less in opposition to, the Romans, we may well suppose that this city continued in the hands of that people till their final departure from Britain, A. D. 446.

In the year of our Lord 477, Ella, a Saxon adventurer, and his three sons, landed at West Wittering, a small village about seven miles S. W. of Chichester; and, defeating the Britons who endeavoured to oppose him, took possession of all the maritime parts of the country; while the natives fled for shelter to the forest of Anderida, now called the Weald of Sussex.

Ella thus laid the foundation of the kingdom of the South Saxons. His empire, however, was not established without much bloodshed, although he was powerfully assisted by his countrymen who were settled in Kent: for the Britons did not part with their possessions till after an obstinate opposition; in the course of which several battles were fought with various success; particularly that of Maercedes-burn, where they were commanded by Ambrosius, who, though he could not obtain the victory, seems at least to have left it in dispute.

In the year 480, Ella being reinforced by an influx of his countrymen, undertook the siege of Regnister, (now called Chichester) which proved a very tedious and hazardous enterprize; for the Britons exerted all their strength in the preservation of this important place, which was at once their magazine, their principal emporium, and their centre of wealth in this part of the island. They harrassed the besiegers to such a degree, by throwing missiles at a distance, attacking them by surprise, and retreating suddenly within

their walls, that the Saxon general found it impracticable to reduce the city until he had divided his army into two bodies; one of which covered the besiegers, while the other carried on the attack with redoubled fury. So gallant a defence did the besieged still make, that the Saxon, exasperated against them, at last took the place by assault, and ordered all the inhabitants, without distinction of sex or age, to be put to the sword, and almost demolished the city.

Ella reigned twenty-three years, and took upon him the title of king of the South Saxons.

He was succeeded by his son Cissa; a prince of a pacifick disposition, who cultivated the arts of peace more than those of war: He repaired the walls and houses of the city; and changed the name thereof from the Roman name Regnister to Cissæster, from his own name.

Cissa, after a long reign of seventy-four years, died A. D. 577; at what age is uncertain: but supposing him to have been only seven years of age when his father Ella brought him along with him into Britain, he must have been one hundred and seven years old when he died. It is most probable that he was still older; for it is not likely that Ella would have brought a child of that age with him on a warlike expedition.

Cissa having no issue, Ceaulin, king of Wessæx, or the West Saxons, endeavoured to seize the kingdom of the South Saxons; but was vanquished: notwithstanding which, it appears that his nephew Ceolrick made himself master of the crown; but in what particular year is uncertain. Not that the South Saxons submitted quietly to the conqueror; on the contrary, they made several attempts to regain their independence, sometimes with, but oftener without success.

In the 648 we find Adelwalch, a descendant of Ella, upon the throne of Suffex. This prince was attacked, vanquished, and taken prisoner.

prisoner, by Wolphur, king of Mercia : but upon his embracing the christian religion, Wolphur set him at liberty, and gave him the Isle of Wight, which he had lately taken from Cenowalch, king of Wesssex.

After the death of Wolphur, Adelwalch recovered his kingdom, and built a monastery at Bosham ; where, Bede says, five or six monks resided.

The Isle of Wight, however, did not long continue in the possession of the South Saxon kings : for in the year 686 it was attacked by Ceadwalla, king of Wesssex. Arwalt, brother to Authun, king of the South Saxons, was at that time governor of the island ; which he endeavoured to maintain ; and indeed made a very gallant defence ; but being overpowered by numbers, was at last obliged to retire, and leave the miserable inhabitants to the mercy of the conqueror ; who behaved on this occasion with the most savage barbarity, Ceadwalla being apprehensive that the inhabitants would take the first opportunity to throw off his yoke, and again own allegiance to the South Saxon king, threatened to exterminate them all under pretence of their being idolaters ; and soon after he actually executed his cruel massacre upon all the inhabitants, except two hundred families, whom, with their lands, &c. he presented to Wilfred, bishop of Selsea, who accepted the donation with a view, say the monkish historians, to convert their poor souls to christianity ; but we may add, with the more interested prospect of converting their possessions and properties to his own secular advantage.

Before this period the South Saxons were Pagans ; but after the conversion of their king Adelwalch, the christian religion soon gained ground among them ; supported by it's own excellence, and the influence of the king. Perhaps, too, the arrival of Wilfred in this kingdom, might contribute a little to the same end ; but not so much, nor yet by the means, that the very improbable, and indeed incredible, legends of the monks pretend.

At

At this great distance of time it is very difficult to draw even the outlines of this turbulent man's character with any degree of certainty. By the monkish historians he is represented as a great worker of miracles, and a saint; and succeeding historians (many of them at least) have too implicitly adopted their testimony. But even the monks themselves have left us so many anecdotes of him, as, in the judgment of every reasonable man, must cancel every claim to sainthood. As to his miracles, no man can say what unworthy instruments the Almighty may employ to accomplish the wise and gracious ends of his providence; but if we consider that thro' the whole bible we read no account of any very bad person (except Judas Iscariot) who was ever enabled to work miracles, we may well reject the account of Wilfred's miracles as mere counterfeit, and monkish imposition.

Adelwalch was slain in a battle with Ceadwalla, a prince of Wessex, about the year 686. However the West-Saxon was disappointed in his hope of ascending the throne of Sussex, by the valour and prudence of Authun and Berthun, two of his generals, who had just returned from an expedition into Kent; and being defended from Ella, were chosen by the South Saxons as joint kings, in order to defend themselves from the incroachments and ambitious designs of the king of Wessex. Centwin, king of Wessex, dying in the meantime, Ceadwalla returned to that kingdom, where he mounted the throne. No sooner was he established there, than he marched a powerful army against Authun and Berthun; and coming to an engagement, Berthun lost his life in the battle, A. D. 722. Nevertheless Authun still possessed the crown of Sussex; but whether dependent or independent on the king of Wessex, does not clearly appear, and died in an advanced age, A. D. 729. After him we find one Albert upon the throne: how long he reigned is uncertain, but he was at last slain by Ina, king of Wessex, who is said by several historians to have united the two kingdoms. But though it is undeniable that the West Saxons were by far the most powerful nation, yet it is very certain that one Osmond reigned in Sussex so late as the
year

year 784: and it is most probable that the kingdom of the South Saxons maintained its independence till the reign of Egbert, king of Wessex, which commenced A. D. 800.

This politic prince, who had fled from the jealousy of Brithric his predecessor, to the court of Charlemagne, king of France, where he resided twelve years, had, no-doubt, during his absence projected the plan which he afterwards accomplished, of uniting the different kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons into one monarchy: and it is reasonable to suppose that he began by annexing the crown of Sussex to his own. A few years after he was crowned at Winchester, king of England.

As Chichester had been the residence of the South Saxon kings for more than 300 years, we may justly suppose that at this period it was a populous and flourishing city: in which condition, however, there is reason to believe it did not continue long; for when William the Norman forced his way to the throne of England, there were not above 100 dwelling houses within the walls, according to the account in Doomsday book, which is very far from being satisfactory, because many of the accounts of the commissioners from whose reports the king's books were filled up, were partial; influenced sometimes by favour, and sometimes by the opposite motive.

This decrease was not occasioned alone by the removal of the court from hence, but perhaps is to be ascribed principally to the depredations of the Danes; who from the year 787 to the reign, and even during the reign of the Norman, made many and dreadful incursions upon England, and especially on the maritime counties.

As there is very little mention made in history of this part of the country, from the union of the Heptarchy to the Norman conquest, we shall pass over that period, only observing, that from Wilfred the first bishop of Selsey, to the conquest, there were twenty-two bishops; Stigandus, the twenty-second, being the last of Selsey,

Selsea, and the first of Chichester: for in or about the year 1072,* the king ordered all cathedral churches to be removed from villages to cities: a decree which in the event proved exceedingly salutary to Chichester: as the bishop's court being kept here occasioned a great resort hither, and as several of the bishops were eminent benefactors both to the church and to the city. By public grant, William gave Chichester, and Arundel, and much land adjoining both places, to Hugh de Montgomery, earl of Chichester and Arundel.

Camden says, the city of Chichester paid 15*l.* per annum to the king, and 10*l.* to the earl. The pound in those days, if we are not greatly mistaken, was 22 ounces; so that the land tax (or Danegelt as it was called) of Chichester, allowing 5*s.* to the ounce, amounted to 90*l.* to the king, and 60*l.* to the earl; making together 150*l.* a sum, which considering the different value of money at that period, and the present time, was equivalent at a moderate computation to 1500*l.* of modern estimation. We are therefore inclined to think that the account in Domesday book is considerably less than the truth; both because the earl is known to have been a great favourite with William, and likewise because the Danegelt was more than Chichester could possibly have raised if it had consisted of no more than 100 houses. It is well known indeed that the feudal system, which the Saxons introduced into England, in the despotic and nefarious reign of the Norman, degenerated into the most abject and deplorable state of slavery; so that the king in reality was sole disposer of all the property in the kingdom: but still we think it incredible that a place so thinly inhabited could have furnished so large a sum by any means whatever, especially if we consider that at that time trade in this part of the kingdom was at a very low ebb indeed.

The earl gave the whole south-west quarter of the city to the bishop,

* Le Neve's Fasti, p. 86.

bishop, whereon to build a church,* a palace for himself and successors, and houses for his clergy. At the same time he built a castle for his own occasional residence, near the north gate, on the spot now called the Friary, (because it was afterwards converted into a convent of Franciscans) where now stand the Guildhall, and a dwelling house belonging to the estate of the late sir Booth Williams.

The bishop immediately set about making the necessary preparations for building; but as almost all the money in the country was drained out of it by the rapacity of the king, these preparations of course proceeded very slowly, and he died before he could even lay the foundation. The same unhappy cause continuing to operate during the life of the Norman and his son Rufus, it does not appear that Godfrey, the second bishop, left matters in much greater forwardness than he found them. He died about the year 1087 or 1088, and the see was kept vacant for three or four years for the king's emolument.*

In the year 1091, Ralph was promoted to the bishopric; but found himself unable to proceed with the work which he had much at heart. But Rufus being killed, A. D. 1099, in the New Forest, by an accidental arrow, was succeeded in the throne of England by his brother Henry the first, under whose auspices the good prelate was enabled to begin and complete the edifice which had so long been in agitation. The cathedral was finished in the year 1108; but being built principally of wood, it was burnt to the ground on the 9th of May, 1114.

In the year following, the bishop began to rebuild, and finished the church a second time before his death, which happened the 14th of December, 1123, having been bishop of this diocese 32 years.

* This same was the site of the mansion of the Roman governors during their continuance in these parts, and after them of the kings of South Saxony.

* Le Neve's Fasti, Page 46.

A year or two before this good prelate's death, the rights and independency of the English clergy having been invaded afresh by the Pope, Ralph employed all his power and influence in the kingdom to oppose the papal encroachments; but without effect: for cardinal de Crema, the pope's legate a latere, being sent into England, assembled a general council, in which he took upon himself to preside. In this council he published, among other laws, a very severe canon against the marriage of the priests, against which he declaimed with much vehemence; asserting that it was a most atrocious crime for a man to consecrate the Body of Christ, after leaving the arms of an harlot; an epithet which he bestowed upon the wives of the clergy. His own conduct very ill agreed with this declaration; for the very next night after having consecrated the Eucharist, he himself was caught in bed with a common prostitute, and was so confounded at the detection, that he made off next morning in great privacy; and the council broke up abruptly on the third day of the session.

The seventh bishop of Chichester was Seffrid, the second of that name, consecrated the 17th of October, 1180, about which time almost the whole city was burnt, together with the church and houses of the clergy.

The church,* as it now stands, this worthy prelate rebuilt, together with the palace, the cloisters, and the commons houses; and finished the whole within the space of 14 years. On the 13th of September, 1199,

* Since writing the above I have been favoured with the use of a MS written by the late Mr. W. CLARKE. Residentiary of Chichester, about the year 1749, or 1750, at the desire of Dr. MAWSON, then bishop of the diocese, entitled "The Antiquities of Chichester Cathedral." Wherein the account of the present edifice (the Cathedral), in some respects differs from that which I have given of it above. As I know Mr. Clarke to have been a gentleman of great erudition, a judicious critic, and a celebrated antiquarian, it is but just to lay his account before my readers, that they may judge for themselves; after premising that what I have written, both
of

1199, he consecrated the church with great splendor and magnificence, being assisted by six other bishops. He gave the parsonage of Seaford, and other valuable benefactions, to the church. After having filled this see about 19 years, and been a great example of generosity and piety, he died the 17th of March, 1204. His figure cut in marble, and in tolerable preservation, is in a niche near the eastern door of the church of St. Peter the Great within the cathedral.

The tenth bishop of Chichester, was Ralph Nevile, (Lord Chancellor of England) consecrated the 21st of April, 1223. He was a great benefactor to this church. He gave his noble palace, where Lincoln's Inn now stands, to his successors, the bishops of Chichester, for ever; where some of them lived when they repaired to London: he also gave them the estate called Chichester Rents, in Chancery Lane, being the only part now remaining of that great benefaction. He obtained for this see some charters from king Henry the third, and also a grant of the Broyles with their Appurtenances near this city; and a place called the Bishop's garden, now a burying ground, without East-gate. He gave Greyling Well and other lands to the dean and chapter of this cathedral. He gave a large sum of money towards repairing this church; and several quarters of wheat yearly to the poor for ever, which is now baked into bread, and distributed among them at several times of the year. He built the chancel of the church of Amberly from the ground, and also a

C 2

chapel

of the Bishops and Cathedral of Chichester, I extracted, with all the care that I could, from Le Neve's Fasts, Camden's Britannia, Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon, &c.

" I was surprized that the dean of Exeter, in such a transient view of this church
 " should distinguish the several dates of the building so exactly. I entirely agree
 " with him that the greatest part of the inside walls of the nave, choir and tran-
 " sept are Bishop Ralph's work. The round arches, the clumsy dancette (or ra-
 " ther pouch-headed) pillars have the marks of that age, as the remains of his
 " building. Henry I. was the great contributor to this original structure. *Malm-*
" bury

chapel dedicated to St. Michael, without East-gate. He sat here about 21 years; and after a life spent in the service of God, the church, and state, died at London, and was buried in this cathedral.

The eleventh bishop of Chichester, was Richard de la Wich, commonly called Saint Richard, being canonized by the Romish church, and his anniversary kept the 3d day of April. He was consecrated in 1245, and dying, the 2d or 3d of April 1253, aged 56, was buried in this cathedral. We are sorry that we cannot give the reader the real history of this pretended saint from authentic records: we apprehend him to have been one of the Dominican friars, or preaching brothers; a sect of hypocritical fanatics who sprung up about this time out of the corruptions of the church of Rome; that he distinguished himself by his vehemence against the Albigenes, a sect of hereticks, as they were then called; but whose tenets differed but little from the Protestants of the present age: that by these means he ingratiated himself with the Pope, who contrary to the regulations of the lateran, appointed him among the secular clergy, and honoured him with the mitre of Chichester: that in this station he continued to exert himself in defence of his worthy patroness, the Romish church, by the same arts of hypocrisy and fraud, whereby he imposed upon the ignorance and credulity of mankind before his exaltation.

Be

"bury says of Bishop Ralph; "Ecclesiam suam, quam a novo fecerat, liberalitate potissimum regis fecit." What Bishop *Seffrid* did, was probably a great work, but much less considerable. Many of the fine things mentioned in the table, Dr. Lyttleton speaks of, as of no authority. All that the annals of Winchester say of him is, "Dedicata est ecclesia Cicestriae a Seffrido ejusdem loci episcopo. A. D. 1199, 2d idus Septembris." and again, "Obiit Seffridus episcopus Cicestriae, A. D. 1204." The annals are so far from giving him any elogium upon the account of his buildings, that they say nothing of them. In a MS catalogue of the bishops older than Bishop *Sherborne*, belonging to the church, the account is, "Seffridus readificavit Cicestriam, et domus suas in palatio." Not a word mentioned of the church, which would most probably have been particularly specified, had it been entirely burnt down."

" And

Be this as it will, we know assuredly that this was an age of gross delusion, consummate ignorance, and gloomy superstition; and in a word, the very midnight of papal darkness: a fit season for pretended saints to exhibit lying wonders! We are truly sorry that a man of bishop Sherbone's great discernment should have given the authority of his name to so palpable a falsehood*; nor indeed can we account for the same than otherwise by supposing, that when that account was written, and received his sanction, age had weakened the powers of his understanding, which we verily believe was the case; for he died a few years after at the advanced age of 96.

John de Langton, was archdeacon of Canterbury, treasurer of Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, and prebendary of this church. In the year 1293, in the reign of king Edward I. he was made lord chancellor of England, and continued in that high office nine years. In the same reign, A. D. 1304, he was consecrated bishop of this diocese, and being a person of extraordinary prudence, he was in the year 1310, appointed to be one of those great men called Ordainers, whose business was to be near the person of the king (Edw. II.) and advise him concerning the better government of his kingdom, and indeed of himself; who was most fatally misled by his favourite, Piers Gaveston; and sometime afterwards, in the miserable distractions of that prince's reign, by his wisdom

" And from thence I think it may be justly concluded, that the church was only
 " damaged in this fire, and perhaps the roof quite destroyed. For it is scarce
 " possible that such pillars and arches of stone should be entirely reduced to ashes
 " by a fire. Bishop *Godwin* places the second fire (not as the table in 1185) but
 " as it should be in 1187. So *Hoveden* ad A. D. 1187. " *Cumbusta est fere*
 " *tota Civitas Ciceſtria cum ecclesia ſedis pontificalis, et domibus epiſcopi, et*
 " *canonicorum,*" p. 640. Of the former fire in Bishop *Ralph's* time, he ſays,
 " *Civitas Ciceſtriæ cum principali monaſterio 3º non: Maii flammis conſummi-*
 " *nata eſt: A. D. 1114, p. 473.* And *Malmſbury's* account is, " *fortuitus ignis*
 " *eccleſiam peſſundediſſet,*" Bishop *Seffrid's* repairs at this diſtance of time, are
 " ſcarce poſſible to be diſtinguiſhed from Bishop *Ralph's* original work, unleſs

" ſome

* See table of Bishops.

wisdom and prudence, he endeavoured with some success, to promote the peace of the kingdom. This bishop was not more remarkable for his prudence than for his generosity. He gave 100l. to the University of Oxford, deposited in a chest with this intent, that any poor graduate might, on moderate security borrow out of it a small sum for a short time; and it is called to this day bishop Langton's chest. He laid out 310l. in building the great window in this cathedral, and the Bishop's Chapter house, and 100l. towards repairing the church. He left likewise to the church an estate in the parish of Selsea, called Medmery, with a large stock of cattle on it. He died the 19th of July, 1337, having filled the episcopal chair of this diocese about 33 years: a longer period than any bishop who hath hitherto succeeded him, except the present.

Robert Stratford, bishop of Chichester, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire. He was a prelate of great resolution and courage, and had the honour and execution of the highest offices in the state. In the year 1338 he was made Lord Chancellor, and keeper of the great seal. He was consecrated bishop of Chichester the 11th of November in the same year. Two years after which, viz. A. D. 1340, he was with king Edward III. in his camp before Tournay: but falling deeply under the king's displeasure he was sent to the tower, but was soon discharged, with the loss of his office as chancellor. He afterwards procured from the same king a charter of great privileges for this church, and a confirma-

1348.

" some pillars, which have carved and lighter capitals, and which support the uppermost round arches, and the two towers at the west end are part of them."

" But whatever Bishop *Seffrid* did, it is certain that all the great improvements in the present fabric were after his time the successive work of several Bishops, *Aquila*, *Poore*, *Wareham*, and *Neville*. *Aquila*, who by his name should be of a noble family in this county, which had then very considerable possessions in it, was the person who began this work. This appears by the patent rolls in the 8th of king John, a few years after the death of *Seffrid*, where there is a royal

" licence

tion of all former ones. In 1348, when king Edward removed the staple of wool out of Flanders, and settled it with rights and great privileges in seven cities of England, he procured the city of Chichester to be one of them; by which it received great advantages. He sat here about 24 years, and died at Aldingbourne the 8th day of April, 1362.

John Arundel, M. D, was chaplain and first physician to king Henry VI. with whom he was always in great favour. He was consecrated bishop of Chichester, in 1460. In 1471 he gave an estate to this church, which in some old writings is called Benfield's Sands, for the support of the chantry, which he founded in this cathedral. He sat here about 19 years, and dying in the year 1478, was buried in this church.

Dr. Edward Story was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, the 14th of October 1468, and was translated from that see to Chichester in June 1478. He built the cross in the market place, which then for beauty and magnificence equalled if not surpassed any in the kingdom: and that the city might not be at any charge with it, he left an estate at Amberley, worth full 25l. per annum to keep it in constant repair; which a few years afterwards the mayor and corporation sold in order to purchase another of the same value nearer home. He founded also the grammar school in this city, A. D. 1497. He died in January 1502, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried behind the high altar, in a plain tomb, on the north side.

Robert

“ licence granted to the bishop of Chichester to import materials for repairing
 “ the church. “ Licentia episcopi Cicestrensis ducendi marmor suum per mare a
 “ Purbik ad reparationem ecclesiæ Cicestrensis.” “ This was the beginning of the
 “ most considerable additions to Bishop *Ralph's* fabric, and shows that Dr. Lyt-
 “ tleton's conjecture is right, that the stone came from Purbeck, and not from
 “ Caen.”

“ About 8 years after the date of this licence, *Poore* succeeded *Aquila*. There
 “ can be no doubt but he carried on the work. He was the greatest builder of his
 “ age; the foundation of the present church of Salisbury is a sufficient monument
 of

Robert Shurbone, the 4th of that name, was translated from the see of St. David's to that of Chichester, about the year 1508. The former and better years of his life were employed in the service of the state under king Henry VII. as ambassador to foreign courts; where he was esteemed as a man of great integrity, prudence and address. He was easy of access, courteous and affable to all. He founded some prebends in this church, which he directed should be filled by persons educated at either of William of Wykeham's colleges. He also increased the number of singing men in the choir, and repaired and beautified the church. The history of the foundation of the church, curiously painted in the south aisle, together with the pictures of the kings of England from William the conqueror, and also those of the bishops, both of Selsea and Chichester, were done at his charge, and under his direction, by Hulbert. He died the 21st of August 1536, in the 96th year of his age.

Many other learned and valuable men have presided over this church, among whom we cannot help distinguishing Bishop Waddington and Bishop Hare. The former will be had in everlasting remembrance for his exalted piety, and unbounded munificence; and the latter is too well known among the admirers of Oriental literature to need any encomium here. The present bishop is sir William Ashburnham, bart. of the ancient family of Ashburnham in this county. His lordship is generally and justly esteemed the best

" of his taste and magnificence. He was here but a short time, and the repairs
 " of this church were very far from being finished by him, or his successor Bishop
 " Wareham."

" This we are sure of, because Bishop Neville who succeeded, expresses great
 " concern for repairing the fabric. The first of his statutes in 1532 is to make
 " a provision for this work. He assigns the 20th part of all the preferments in
 " the church for that purpose, and the reason given in the statute is, " quia ec-
 " clesia multiplici reparatione indigere dignoscitur." " And the whole work
 " was probably finished in his, or the beginning of his successor's time."

" For

best preacher in England. He was consecrated bishop of this diocese in 1754.

It is reasonable to suppose that this city has undergone many vicissitudes in population and civilization. Under the Belgians, who were a trading people, we may naturally conclude that it flourished both before the coming, and during the continuance of the Romans in Britain. After their departure it is not probable that it suffered so much from the ravages of the Scots and Picts, as did the more northerly parts of the kingdom. It is also probable that it flourished under the influence of the South Saxon kings who for the most part resided here. But after the union of the heptarchy, as the court was removed from hence; and as from its situation it was exposed to, and suffered greatly from the depredations of the Danes, there is abundant reason to infer that it declined: and if the account of it in Doomsday book be just, it must have declined greatly indeed. Under the reigns of the Norman kings it cannot even be supposed that it increased; the whole kingdom was fleeced, and trampled upon in wanton cruelty, and how should this city escape the general calamity: indeed humanity would wish, if it were possible, to draw a

D

veil

" For Bishop *Richard's* constitutions say nothing more of the fabric, but that
 " the old statute of Bishop *Simon* should be revised (i. e.) upon every promo-
 " tion." " *Medietas Prebendæ usibus Ecclesiæ applicetur.*" " This shows
 " that they were then carrying on no great work, otherwise he would not have
 " altered the provisions made for it by Bishop *Neville's* statutes, and left the funds
 " to support it upon so uncertain a foundation, as that of coming into a new pre-
 " ferment."

" We have a tradition here, that the spire was built by the same workmen that
 " built Salisbury spire. And this account is very credible; it was certainly built
 " about the same time; the work is in the same taste and manner. The church
 " of Salisbury was finished about the year 1256, the 4th of Henry III."

" The letters upon the tomb, which is on the north side of the Duke of Rich-
 " mond's vault, are not *Willielmus*, but, *Radulphus Epus*; it is Bishop *Ralph's*
 monument,

veil over that part of the history of this country, when vassalage was carried to that deplorable height, that a man, merely as a man, was no more esteemed than a beast; when estates were bought and sold with all the cattle and non-freemen (meaning those who were not landholders) that were upon them.

When the Saxon kings were restored, there can be no doubt but this city revived: a sufficient proof of which is, that in the first parliament that ever was held in England, A. D. 1266, Chichester was summoned to send, and actually sent two representatives to it. It is true indeed, that from the reign of Alfred the great, the Wittemagamot was held; but it does by no means appear that before the time of Edward the First, the members thereof were elected by the people, (the contrary of which might be proved) but that they owed their admission to their quality, or the offices they held in the state, and were independent of the appointment of even the king himself.

By what means the city of Chichester rose from the state in which we

" monument, the builder of the church, and one of the oldest monumental inscriptions in England. One of the opposite tombs is probably *Seffrid's*. The work is in the same taste as Bishop Ralph's monument. It was a sort of fashion to bury their great benefactors, the builders, or restorers of churches near one another. Thus at Salisbury, the two bishops that finished that noble fabric, Bishop *Bingham*, and *William of York*, lye opposite to each other in the very same manner in their presbytery. Whose the other monument is, there is now no knowing. It may be Bishop *Hilary's*; for as *Seffrid II.* was from the beginning preferred in this church, he might choose to be deposited close to his great patron or benefactor.

" The monument on the north side of the kings, behind the stalls, is St. *Richard's*. It was formerly much adorned, and some remains of it appear at this time. There is an order in Rymer the 8th of Edward I." " Pro Focalibus recuperatis feretro beati *Richardi* reoffigendis." " It was visited by the Papists, even since the restoration on the 3d of April."

" The

we suppose Stephen, the last of the Norman line, left it, to be of consequence enough in the reign of Edward the First to send two citizens to the English parliament, we cannot take upon us to determine. Camden, indeed, says that the country derived great advantages from its iron works, the making and manufacturing of iron, which is certainly very true. He adds also, that formerly there were several glass houses here. It would not be becoming in us to controvert the respectable authority of so inquisitive a searcher into antiquity: we can only say that we have not been able to trace any vestiges of such a manufactory, and therefore wish to leave it upon his authority.

Long however before this, the city was reckoned of consequence enough to be incorporated, that is, A. D. 1213, in the fourteenth year of king John: by which charter of incorporation, the city is to be governed by a mayor, recorder, an unlimited number of aldermen and common council, together with four sergeants at mace, &c. In the reign of Charles the Second, the corporation were obliged to deliver up their charter in consequence of a writ of *quo warranto*, but it was restored to them by James the Second.

" The historical painting in the south transept, is said to be the work of one
 " Bernardi, an Italian, who came into England with Bishop Sherborne. Painting
 " was then brought to its highest perfection in Italy, and very probably this man
 " might be a disciple of some of the great masters. The picture is certainly not
 " Holbein's. I could venture to affirm this by what I have seen of Holbein's
 " work at Cowdry. He was eminent for colouring and expression, but had no
 " notion of perspective, and very little of composition. His landscapes are so ill
 " designed, that his very towns seem to lay in ambush, and the horsemen who
 " besiege them, are big enough to ride over the walls. What this picture was for
 " colouring and expression before it was so much defaced in the great rebellion,
 " there is no knowing; but the manner is quite different from Holbein's. The
 " perspective is not bad, the architecture excellent, and the figures are in general
 " well disposed in the picture; I should make no question, but the tradition here
 " is the true account of it."

In January 1642, sir William Waller one of the parliamentary generals besieged Chichester, which he took in eight days, after having beat down part of the walls, and otherwise rendered useless the fortifications. The desolating fury of the Puritans fell heavy on the churches, particularly the cathedral, but as our proposed brevity will not permit us to mention all the ravages that were then committed here, we shall only relate a few of them. On the Innocent's day, 1642, a large party were sent hither, under the specious pretence of preserving the peace in these parts: the next day with their commander at their head, they marched into the church, and broke down the organ, and the large painted window facing the bishop's palace, built by bishop Langton. They defaced the monuments, and carried away several massy tables of brass, containing the monumental inscriptions of the dead; then entering the vestry, they seized upon the communion plate, and the vestments of the clergy. The bibles, books of common prayer, and the singing books belonging to the choir, they tore, and scattered the leaves of them throughout the whole church. The altar, both in the choir, and the church of subdeanry, they broke down, together with the rails round them, the pulpit, pews, &c. and in short every thing was demolished, that was not proof against their pole-axes. About five or six years after this, another party, under sir Arthur Haslerig (at the procurement of Mr. Cawley, afterwards one of the regicides) was sent hither by Oliver Cromwell. These, after destroying all the repairs that piety had made of the former devastations, proceeded, by order of Sir Arthur, to the chapter house, the door of which being locked, they forced it open with iron crows which they carried along with them for that purpose; and after seizing upon the public money belonging to the church, demolished every thing, even breaking down the wainscot of the room.

The city remaining in the possession of the Parliament, the following oath was taken before Mr. Stephen Humphrey, mayor, and two justices, the 19th of February, 1649.

“ I do declare and promise that I will be true and faithful to the
“ Commonwealth of England, as it is now established, without a
“ King, or House of Lords.—Signed by 348 inhabitants.”

Before the reign of Henry the Seventh, it is certain that the cultivation of bread corn in this country was greatly neglected: and even in that reign, we have been very credibly informed, that the landholders frequently bound their tenants, by their leases, to clear a specified quantity of ground, of timber and coppice every year.

But before that time considerable quantities of barley were raised in the neighbouring parts; which was converted into malt in the city, and sent to the western countries, Ireland, London, &c. from which this place reaped great advantage.

There was also a considerable manufactory of needles in it, which were very much esteemed, but is now dwindled almost to nothing. At what time this manufactory was first established we cannot determine; but imagine it to have been of very long standing.

There can be no doubt but Chichester was civilized by the same means that the nation in general arose from that state of barbarity to which the Saxons reduced it when settled here.

The Crusades, those Machiavelian engines of papal policy and speculation, opened the first dawn of civilization on all the western parts of Europe; viz. Spain, France, England, &c. The Crusaders (those at least who returned at all) bringing along with them the softer manners of Italy and the East.

As learning began to refine and become more rational, it operated in proportion on the manners of a rude age.

About the year 1300, or thereabouts, the polarity of the magnet was discovered. Commerce revived, or rather arose, and by uniting
mankind

mankind together in the bond of mutual advantage, assisted to polish and refine them.

Wickliff (1370) that great reformer of religion, by holding up a torch to expose the deformities of the Romish church, at the same time enlightened that and succeeding ages: and the many fires that blazed in this country to burn the Lollards (his unhappy followers) served in the issue more fully to manifest the hideous system of that persecuting religion, and thereby emancipating mankind from it's heavy yoke.

The art of printing soon followed, (1440) and dispelled those shades of darkness and tyranny under which our forefathers had groaned so long.

All these, and perhaps other causes operating with united force, in due time produced those happy effects whereby Great-Britain has been enlightened, polished and become free.

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY.

The scite of Chichester is a gentle elevation, of which the cross is nearly in the centre. The Lavant forming here a semi-circle, encompasses it on part of the east side, the whole of the south, and the greatest part of the west. From the cross proceed four streets at right angles, whose direction is towards the four cardinal points of the compass from which each of them is named.

The city is surrounded by a stone wall, in which, formerly, were four gates opening into the four principal streets: but three of these gates were taken down about eighteen years ago, in order both to enlarge the prospect, and the circulation of air: the other, the East-Gate, was not pulled down till A. D. 1783, because it supported the city goal, which is now built on the south side of the street, where the gate formerly stood. The streets are broad, airy, and well paved; having in every street and lane, a pavement of flat stones for the convenience

convenience of foot passengers. We have been informed that formerly a person might have stood at the cross, and had a perfect view of the four gates ; but several buildings having been since erected in the north street, that uniformity is now lost : the south, east, and west streets, are still to be seen from thence, but the north cannot.

The guildhall is a spacious ancient building, but by no means magnificent, and being situated in an obscure part of the city, does not attract the attention of a traveller,. A large painting presented to the corporation by the duke of Richmond, is hung up in the above hall.

The council chamber is over the market house : It stands upon pillars of the Tuscan order, and is a very neat, elegant building. Here the gentlemen of the corporation meet to transact their public business.

Adjoining to the council chamber is the assembly room, which was built by subscription about the year 1780 or 1781, and is a very elegant, spacious, room. Dancing and Card Assemblies are held every fortnight during the winter season, and are honoured by the attendance of persons of the first rank. The public concerts are also held in the above room; and the orchestra is assisted by a fine-toned organ, lately erected.—Chichester has to boast of several musical amateurs.

There are within the walls six parish churches : St. Peter the Great (which is within the cathedral) St. Peter the Less, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints. Without West Gate is the parish of St. Bartholomew, which has only a burying ground, the church having been demolished when the city was taken by Sir William Waller, A. D. 1642. Without East Gate is the church of St. Pancras; it was built by subscription in the year 1750, and is deservedly admired for its elegant simplicity. The pews are not appropriated, but are left open to all ranks and degrees of people, who assemble as they ought to do without distinction in the presence of the common Creator.

There

There is also a chapel in St. Martin's Lane, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This was formerly a nunnery, founded by William, dean of Chichester, in the reign of Henry II. It is now converted into an hospital, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, having several valuable estates held under it. It contains six poor women and two poor men; of whom five have a maintainance of two shillings a week, a cord of wood yearly, &c. each, and a small moiety of the fines as they fall; the other three have only house-room, and a share of the rent of the garden belonging to the hospital. It has a very neat chapel in it, where the morning and evening prayers of the church are read every day, except Sundays.

Just without the North Gate stands the work-house of the city; the parishes of which were united by act of parliament, A. D. 1753; since which time the poor are maintained here under the management of thirty guardians, who are incorporated by the said act, and are chosen annually at Easter by the respective parishes.

The guardians meet at the work-house the first Monday in every month, for the management of the house, fixing the rates for the support of the poor, &c. The management of the lamps of the city is also under their direction.

Some years ago Mr. Hardham, a tobacconist in London, a native of Chichester, by his will left twenty thousand pounds to certain trustees, the interest whereof is to be paid annually for ever to the corporation of guardians for the time being, for the support of the poor.

The theatre stands at the lower end of the South Street, being rebuilt A. D. 1791, by the late Mr. Thomas Andrews, of Chichester, architect. The exterior part is not inelegant, within it is roomy and convenient. The company which performs here is superior to what is usually seen in the country.

The custom house is in the West Street, having been removed from St. Martin's Square a few years ago by order of the Commissioners, where

where the duties on goods imported into the port of Chichester are paid.

The bishop's palace is a large, and not inelegant building. The gardens are spacious, and laid out with great taste and judgment. In them is a fine bowling green, where, by the permission of the bishop, the gentlemen of the city resort during the summer season. The palace was rebuilt A. D. 1727, when several coins were found by the workmen, together with a curious pavement; from this it appears plainly to have been a Roman station. The revenues of the bishop are perhaps not so great as they were formerly, tho' still considerable.

The cathedral church, which is built in the form of a cross, on the scite where the church of St. Peter the Great stood, before the see was removed from Selsea, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and though not a large is a very elegant Gothic structure. The spire is a very curious piece of workmanship, something less than three hundred feet in height. About the year 1720 or 1721, it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were driven from it with great force; particularly one which weighed nearly three quarters of an hundred weight was thrown over the houses in the West Street, and fell on the premises of a Mr. Garrick, now in the possession of Mrs. Baker, without doing any damage. It was imagined the spire must have fallen, the consequence of which would have been the destruction of the whole church; but on being surveyed, it appeared that though a considerable breach was made in the spire about forty feet from the top, yet the remainder of the building was found firm and compact, and was soon repaired in the most substantial manner.*

*The authors of the Tour thro' Britain, the English Traveller, and others, relate that this stone weighed a ton weight. I wonder that the author of the Traveller, who is a very judicious and accurate writer, could be imposed upon by so *improbable* an account—How could he, or any reasoning man, believe that a stone of such a magnitude should have been placed at almost the top of a spire.—And if it had, that lightning that could toss such a weight almost 120 yards, must have laid the whole spire in the dust.

The choir is extremely neat, having been lately repaired and beautified. In the east end of the church is an elegant library, furnished with a considerable collection of valuable books: under this is a spacious vault belonging to the family of Richmond; to the north of which, and adjoining, is another vault, the dormitory of the respectable family of Miller, late of Lavant, baronets; and on the east of the Richmond vault, another of the Waddington family, which family we believe is now extinct.

EXPLANATION OF THE PAINTINGS IN THE ANTI-CHAPEL OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Over the painting on the west side, is

Confiteatur tibi omnes reges terræ, quia tu es magnus rex super omnes reges. — Recta est via quæ ducit ad vitam.

IN ENGLISH.

Let all the kings of the earth confess to thee, for thou O Lord art a great king above all kings. — Strait is the way which leads to life.

In the interview between Saint *Willifred* and *Cedwall* king of *Suffex*, *Willifred* says to the king writ on a scroll,

Da servis dei locum habitationis propter deum.

IN ENGLISH.

Give to thy servants, Oh! give them a dwelling place for God's sake.

Cedwall answers

Fiat sicut petitur.

IN ENGLISH.

Let it be as thou desirest.

In the interview between *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* and bishop *Shurborne*—*Shurborne* says to the king, writ on a scroll,

Most holy king, I would be glad to finish thy church of Chichester, now a cathedral, just as Cedwall king of Suffex formerly finished the church of Selsea once a cathedral one.

Henry

Henry VIII. answers to Shurborne, on a scroll,

For the love of thy zeal, what thou ask I grant.

Underneath is,

Operibus Credite. — Believe the works.

On the right hand, near the door is Wilfred's character in Latin.

TRANSLATION.

Saint Wilfred, archbishop of York, taking a journey to the South Saxons, and finding them as yet Pagans, by his preaching of the holy word of God, he baptized with the water of the holy baptism, Cedwall their king, together with his wife, and the said South Saxons, which Cedwall, afterwards going to Rome, obtained of Pope Sergius, the gift of consecration, and dying there was buried near Saint Peter. — But Wilfred whilst yet living did not cease to perform miracles. For in the island of Selley there had been no rain for the space of three years, whence great plagues and famines followed. But on his arrival rain fell in abundance, and watered the ground, and the plagues and famine ceased. Likewise while the same priest of God, was at the Holy Mass, he saw in a vision from Heaven, the death of king Egfrid in a battle fought against the Picts, on the death of which king, he returned to his see of York. He lies honourably buried in Rippon church which he had built.

Then follows the portraits of all the kings, from William the Conqueror to George the first, with the number of years they reigned.

On the east side are the portraits of the Bishops, viz.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 St. Wilfred | 12 Ceudert |
| 2 Edbright | 13 Godard |
| 3 Ella | 14 Elared |
| 4 Segylyn | 15 Cathelyn |
| 5 Albright | 16 Algar |
| 6 Bosy | 17 Ordalbright |
| 7 Gyflure | 18 Aylmar |
| 8 Thoha | 19 Ayldbright |
| 9 Pethum | 20 Crymhetal |
| 10 Ethelwiff | 21 Hecta |
| 11 Burnegus | |

22 Stigandus was the last bishop before the translation of the episcopal See from the island of Selley to the church of Chichester, and first after the translation of the same See to the church of Chichester.

- 23 Letaught.
 24 Radulphus, or Ralph the first, rebuilt the church of Chichester that had been burnt.
 25 Seffred the first.
 26 Hillary.
 27 John the first.
 28 Seffred the second rebuilt the church of Chichester which had been burnt a second time, and his own habitation, in the palace of Chichester.
 29 Simon Fitz William procured to the church of Chichester, a charter of great liberties.
 30 Richard the first obtained for the church of Chichester the patronage of the church of Anna Porta, in the county of Southampton.

Then follows his character in Latin.

TRANSLATION.

Saint Richard was very useful and beneficial to the church of Chichester, and its bishoprick. Various were his miracles. In his life time he always studied to fill the poor with the word of God and alms. On which a great multitude of people at a place called Ferring, and from all sides flocked to see him, so that master Simon of Ferring, as yet a guest or stranger in his house, wondering, seeing so great a multitude, said the bread in his house will not be sufficient for every one to take a little. To whom he answered, let all come and the Lord will give. And when they were all satisfied, the same master Simon, after their departure, in counting the loaves, said he had as many as before their refreshment. And God vouchsafed to honour him with the same miracle as yet living in his own manor of Cackham. He died in the year of our Lord, 1252.

- 31 Ranulph gave to the church of Chichester, a windmill in Bishopstone, and likewise ordered an anniversary sermon.
 32 Radulphus or Ralph the second, did many things for this church and bishoprick. He built the chapel without the East Port.
 33 John the second amongst other things gave to the cathedral church of Chichester, the manor of Davingwick, where he built a house at his own expence.
 34 Bishop Stephen celebrated the translation of the glorious confessor, Richard, his predecessor after a sumptuous manner.
 35 Gilbert, bishop of St. Leofard, built from the ground the chapel of the royal Virgin Mary, in the church of Chichester.
 36 John the third, of Langton, built the great sumptuous south Window of the church of Chichester.
 37 Robert Shotford, chancellor to the university of Oxford, and to the king of England.
 38 Wm. Leene, Dr. of law, dean of Chichester, auditor of the consistory court, and afterwards bishop of Worcester.

The

The great tower to the north-west of the church, was built by Robert Raymond, at what time we cannot ascertain. Mr. Camden calls him, R. Riman, and says, "that he built it with the very same stones he had provided to build him a castle at Appledram, hard by where he lived." It is a strong Gothic structure, and contains a musical ring of eight bells.

A free school was founded, A. D. 1702, by Oliver Whitby, esq. with a particular regard to navigation, endowed with lands to maintain a master and twelve boys.

There is also a charity school for cloathing and educating twenty-two poor boys, and twenty poor girls.

The present chapter consists of the dean, and four prebendaries called to residence, and therefore called canons resident. Formerly the bishop, the dean, the chanter, the chancellor, the treasurer, and the two arch-deacons (of Chichester and Lewes) dignitaries, and the thirty-two prebendaries, composed the chapter. The service of the choir is performed by four minor canons, called vicars choral.

Though it is certain that Chichester is an opulent, populous and flourishing city, yet it is undeniable that there has been no manufactory in it of any consequence till very lately,* and that the trade of it is but small: its situation upwards of two miles from the quay, being unfavourable for extensive trade.† About the beginning of the

* A manufactory of bays, blankets, and coarse cloaths, has lately been established at this place by Mr. J. Newland.

† The branch, or arm of the sea, near which the city is situated, is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen. Many of its banks are steep; where wharfs and warehouses might be erected at a small expence. The entrance lies near a place called Cock Bush, near West Wittering, (where it is supposed that Ella first landed) and a small Island on the opposite side, called Hovling. The channel is not difficult; but there are sand banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impossible for ships of heavy burthen to come in, unless at spring tides. Merchant vessels are frequently built and repaired here, and sometimes ships of war.

the reign of king James the First, an act was obtained to remedy this inconvenience by making the Lavant navigable up to the city, but was never put in execution; for what reason we cannot tell.†

The mayor is chosen annually from among the aldermen and common council; in which however considerable deference is paid to the recommendation of the high steward of the city. The mayor has a Court of Request for the recovery of small debts. In his public capacity he is attended by four sergeants at mace, with a crier, &c. In the city of Chichester there are four justices of the peace, chosen out of the aldermen.

The city sends two representatives to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the inhabitants at large, that is, they who pay the church and poor-rates. There are about 500 electors, besides several honorary freemen, who do not pay scot and lot; whose votes were notwithstanding declared to be valid by a decision in the court of King's Bench.

As to the real state of these matters in the city, it is not necessary to be explicit. The general condition of Borough representation throughout England is well known; and that of Chichester we believe to be in unison with the rest; the same caballing—the same scheming, and the same jockeying in electioneering as in other towns. Of no party ourselves we scruple not to say, that the system

† The flourishing state of the city is owing to several causes: the principal of which, I imagine, it derives from its situation, in the midst of a fruitful and opulent country for many miles round; whose wealth, if it does not finally center here, at least circulates through it, and by a constant and regular influx, feeds and invigorates that trade which without such a supply would soon droop and decay.

Another great advantage it derives from the salubrity of its air; being sheltered from the north, by a long ridge of adjoining hills, and refreshed from the south by the breezes from the sea; and standing on something of an elevation, it is free from fogs and damps. Being therefore justly esteemed an healthy situation, it is frequented by many people of independent fortunes; several of whom choose to fix their residence here, and disseminate the annual produce of those fortunes acquired in other climates.

which

which naturally tends to corrupt the morals of the people, and to set them at variance against one another, must be a bad system, as it propagates vice, and entails misery.

There are five annual fairs held in this city and its suburbs, viz. George's Day, Whit Monday, St. James's Day, Michaelmas fair, at that term, and Sloe Fair, which is ten clear days after.

The weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied from the country for many miles round, with all kinds of provision, especially fish of various kinds. During the season, abundance of exceeding good oysters are brought to the shambles; and lobsters, not inferior to any in England, from the neighbouring coast; from Arundel, mullets, which are justly reckoned the best in the kingdom.

The Saturday's market is now, and was formerly much more noted for corn. Fuller says, 30,000 quarters were sold here annually at an average.

Every Wednesday fortnight there is here by far the largest market for sheep, swine, and black cattle, of any in this or the neighbouring counties; supplying not only the city, but the country around with butcher's meat; and is resorted to constantly by the butchers from Portsmouth, and very often by those of London, &c.

The general Post comes in every day about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, except Mondays, and goes out every day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except Saturdays. The cross post to Bristol, and West of England, goes out and comes in at the same time. The cross post to Lewes, Brighton, and the eastward, comes in Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and goes out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

There are stage coaches to and from London every day (Sundays excepted) from the Swan and Dolphin inns. Also from the Swan, a daily coach to and from Portsmouth, and the same to Brighton.

There are two Waggon's which go from Chichester to London; Mansfield's which puts up at the Talbot in the Boro', and Keene's at the White Hart in the same place. By these conveyences large quantities

quantities of wool, for which this neighbourhood is so remarkable, are sent to London, and from thence to Yorkshire, and other wool manufacturing counties in England.

A Dispensary for the relief of the Sick Poor was established in the city in the year 1784. It is most liberally supported by an annual subscription; and owes its origin to Dr. Sanden, one of the attending physicians, a gentleman distinguished no less for his professional skill, than for his humane attention to the afflictions of his fellow creatures.

We think we ought not to close the account of this city without mentioning some of those eminent men who were born here.

William Juxon, D. D. was born at Chichester, A. D. 1752, and educated at Merchant Taylor's School in London; from whence he went to St. John's College, Oxford. Entering there upon the study of the civil law, he soon made himself master of the Justinian institutions, but did not at the same time neglect the study of other learning, particularly that of divinity, to which he applied at the desire of his patron, Dr. afterwards Archbishop Laud. When he had taken his degree of master of arts, he took orders in the church, and was presented by his college to the valuable rectory of Somerton in Oxfordshire.

When Dr. Laud in 1621, was promoted to the see of St. David, Mr. Juxon was chosen master of his college, and vice-chancellor of the university about six years afterwards. In 1632 he was sworn clerk of the closet to the king, by the interest of his patron; and the year following elected bishop of Hereford, but before his consecration removed to the see of London, void by the translation of bishop Laud to the primate's chair. Hitherto his preferments were consistent with his learning and merit: but his patron did not stop even here. In 1683 he (bishop Juxon) was appointed lord high treasurer of England: and though it is allowed that no one could find fault with his conduct in that high office, yet the ancient nobility were offended, because they thought the office belonged to them by prescription.

When

When the Long parliament met, he resigned all his civil employments; and when the king asked his advice whether he might sign the act of attainder against lord Strafford; the honest prelate admonished him not to do any thing against the dictates of his conscience. When the king was brought to the scaffold, 1649, he attended him in his last moments.

The same year he was deprived of his bishopric, and retired to a small estate he had purchased in Gloucestershire, where he remained till the Restoration, 1660, when he was translated by the king's mandate to the arch episcopal see of Canterbury, which he did not enjoy long; for he died under the excruciating tortures of the stone, on the 4th of June, 1663, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried in St. John's Chapel, Oxford.

He was a learned man, a pious divine, a faithful counsellor, an enemy to all persecution; so amiable in his manners, and so inoffensive in his life, that even in these violent times he was suffered to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. A courtesy then granted to very few.

John Selden, the greatest ornament of law and history that ever lived in this island, was born near Chichester, A. D. 1588, and learned grammar, &c. in this city; from hence he removed to Hart-Hall, Oxford. When he left the university he took chambers in Clifford's Inn, and afterwards entered himself a student in the Inner Temple. But not choosing the bar, he devoted his time to the study of the law as a science; which he was determined to trace through all its intricate mazes, and reduce its irregularities to a system. His first publication was a very learned essay on the Laws of England, under the Anglo Saxons. His next work was a Treatise on those Titles of Honour which took place in England after the Conquest, when the Feudal law was reduced to a system: a work of great labour and erudition. Sometime after this, he published his celebrated treatise on Tythes, which brought upon him the resentment of some of the clergy, but at the same established his reputation and fame.

In 1623, he was chosen by the town of Lancaster as their representative in parliament, in which parliament he distinguished himself greatly in defence of the liberties of the people. But this bold conduct of his brought on him the vengeance of the ministry, and the duke of Buckingham procured a warrant to send him to the tower; from which however he was soon discharged by writ of habeas corpus.

During the civil wars he favoured the parliament, until he perceived them proceeding to such extremities, as he thought were destructive of the constitution. The murder of the king he detested, and reprobated in the severest terms. He was esteemed by every friend of religion, virtue, and learning; and dying in his chambers on the 11th of November, 1654, was buried in the Temple church.

William Collins, the celebrated lyric poet, was born in Chichester, on Christmas day, 1720. His father was a reputable tradesman in the city, and served the office of mayor in 1721. In 1733, he was admitted scholar of Winchester college, where he continued seven years, under the care of the learned Dr. Burton. In 1740 he entered commoner of Queen's college, Oxford; and the year following was admitted a demy in Magdalen's, where he continued till he had taken a bachelor's degree. During his residence at Oxford, he was distinguished for genius and indolence. He had, no doubt before he went there, pleased himself with the unfounded hope of acquiring useful knowledge within those celebrated walls; but finding science entangled in the net of logic, and study supplanted by a routine of useless forms, it is no wonder if he was disheartened in his pursuit after learning, which he found bewildered with artificial perplexities; and where at last, even if successful, he must grasp a shadow instead of a substance. At Magdalen's he wrote the ode to Sir Thomas Hanmer, and the four oriental eclogues.

In 1743 or 1744, he quitted the college, and at the desire of his mother's brother, lieutenant colonel Martin, of Guy's regiment of foot, went to Flanders, where the colonel then was. This gentleman

man would have provided for him in the army; but Mr. Collins was too indolent for the office of a subaltern; and besides his mind was unalterably fixt on letters, and the improvement of his intellectual powers. How long he remained with colonel Martin is uncertain. When he returned to England, he came to Chichester, where he applied, by the colonel's desire, to Mr. Green, who gave him a title to the curacy of Birdham, of which Mr. G. was rector, and letters of recommendation to the bishop who was then in London. With these, and proper testimonials, he went to the metropolis; but did not go to the bishop, being dissuaded from the clerical office by Hardham the tobacconist. He now, we believe, commenced author; but his success was equal neither to his expectations nor his merit. His pecuniary resources were quickly exhausted, a very unfortunate circumstance for a man of sensibility, and of an independent spirit. He wanted neither genius nor learning to have retrieved them; but he wanted (what was of equal importance) resolution and application. He projected many things in history, criticism, and the dramatic line; but executed none. In this state of irresolution, and consequent distress, he lived till the year 1748, when his uncle, colonel Martin died, and left his estate, amounting to nearly seven thousand pounds, to Mr. Collins, and his two sisters Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Sempil.

After he was thus possess of an independent competency, we should have hoped to have found him happy, and every trace of his former misery removed. The event was otherwise: his mind had been so long harrassed with anxiety, his distresses had made so deep an impression on him, that he fell into a nervous disorder, followed by a great depression of spirits, which in time reduced the brightest parts to the most deplorable weakness. In which condition he died at his sister, Mrs. Sempil's house in Chichester, on the 13th of June, 1759, in the 39th year of his age; and was buried in St. Andrew's church, in the east street.

He wrote four oriental eclogues; eight odes descriptive and allegorical: the Passions, an ode for music; an ode on the death of Mr. Thomson, and several other pieces.

Some time ago a subscription was made in the city, for an handsome monument to his memory. The subscription was set on foot, and supported by the Revd. Mr. Walker, of the choir; no mean judge of literary merit; who spends the greatest part of his time in searching out distress, and all his income (except a small pittance for his own necessities) in relieving it.*

Thomas Otway, the poet, was the son of a clergyman in this neighbourhood,

* The above Monument has been lately erected in the north aisle of the Cathedral. The Poet is finely represented as just recovered from a wild fit of phrenzy, to which he was unhappily subject, and in a calm and reclining posture, seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the divine consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are two beautiful figures of Love and Pity entwined in each other's arms. The whole was executed by the ingenious Flaxman, lately returned from Rome; the workmanship most exquisite; and if any thing can equal the expressive sweetness of the sculpture, it is the following most excellent Epitaph,

Written by Mr. HAYLEY.

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
 Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
 Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless name
 Solicits kindness with a double claim.
 Tho' Nature gave him, and tho' Science taught
 The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
 Severely doom'd to Penury's extreme,
 He pass'd, in madd'ning pain, life's feverish dream;
 While rays of Genius only serv'd to show
 The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
 Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
 Guard the due record of this grateful stone;
 Strangers to him, enamoured of his lays,
 This fond memorial to his talents raise.
 For this the ashes of a Bard require,
 Who touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre;
 Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers,
 Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
 Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
 And rightly deem'd the Book of God the best.

neighbourhood, and born in this city, 3d of March, 1651. He entered very young in Winchester school, and finished his studies in Christ college, Oxford. At the death of his father he left the university, came to London, and commenced actor, but for want of address did not succeed on the stage.

Being esteemed a great wit and facetious companion, his company was agreeable to several persons of rank; by whose interest he procured a cornet's commission in a regiment then (1670) in Flanders. But the delicacy of his constitution not permitting him to remain long in the army, he returned to London, and commenced writer for the stage. His plays were received with the greatest applause, as they are to this day. But œconomy was none of poor Otway's qualifications. After suffering a good deal of distress from the untoward state of his finances, he went one evening to a publick house near Tower hill, and seeing a gentleman there whom he had formerly known, and being greatly in distress, he asked him for a shilling: the gentleman commiserating his condition, generously gave him a guinea; which the other got immediately changed in order to purchase a roll, but he had no sooner tasted the first mouthful, than the wind rising in his stomach, choaked him; and he was found dead the next morning, A. D. 1675, in the 34th year of his age.*

The three Smiths, William, George, and John, brothers and painters, were born in Chichester, in the years 1706, 1713, and 1715. John died the 29th of July, 1764, in the 49th year of his age. William, the 27th of September in the same year, aged 58 years. And George the 7th of September, 1776, in the 63d year of his age.—Of whom it is no more than justice to say, that their lives were as exemplary as their paintings, of which it would be improper in us to say any thing: their own merit will more effectually secure their reputation, as long as virtue, learning, and genius are esteemed among mankind.

OF

* We have heard a Descendant of the above is still living at Arundel.

OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, SEATS, &c. IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE CITY.

On the Broil, near the city, is a Roman camp in the form of an oblong square, being about half a mile in length, and half as much in breadth. It is surrounded by a strong rampire inward, and a single graff outward; which, considering the nature of the soil, being a very hard gravel, must have been a work of much labour.

As it is well known that Vespasian resided long among the Belgian Britons in the reign of Claudius, antiquarians are of opinion that it was he who raised this camp for the security of his forces, as the country was then in a very unsettled condition.

About two miles North of Chichester is the pleasant village of Lavant, and near it is a seat of earl Bathurst's that formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.

Adjoining to Lavant is St. Roche's hill, commonly called Rook's hill; on which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Roche, the patron of vagabond popish pilgrims; and not far from thence are the remains of a camp, built in a circular form, supposed to have been built by the Danes, when they invaded and plundered this country.

Eleven miles North of Chichester on the London road, is Midhurst (the Midæ of the Romans, so called from its being surrounded with woods) a populous town, and very pleasantly situated. It appears from Doomsday book to have been a considerable place at the Norman conquest, and therefore a borough by prescription. In the 4th of Edward the second it was summoned to send two members to parliament; a privilege it has enjoyed ever since. The greatest part of the town is held under the lord of the manor by burgage tenure; and the members are chosen by these, and the few freeholders there are in the place. The government is vested in a bailiff, chosen annually at the court leet of the manor. The weekly market (on Thursday) is well supplied with provisions, which are sold for the most part at reasonable prices.

In

In a park adjoining the town, are the ruins of Cowdray house, the seat of the ancient family of Lord Viscount Montague, which was destroyed by an accidental fire, the 25th of September, 1793, and most of the furniture and valuable paintings consumed. The amiable heir of the house of Montague was, at the time of this disaster, abroad, and it is very probable that he never knew the loss, as accounts were received in England, soon after, of his untimely death. — Poyntz, esqr. who married Miss Montague, resides at the Lodge, in the park.

About 50 years ago, great part of the skeleton of an Elephant was dug up at Burton, a small village some miles eastward of Midhurst. As it appeared to have been buried many years, and none of our historians having ever mentioned the existence of these creatures in this island, it is supposed to have lain there ever since the universal deluge.

Petworth is distant six miles from Midhurst. A populous town, and pleasantly situated: but not remarkable for *any* thing as far as we know, except that noble and venerable edifice, the mansion of the earl of Egremont. It belonged first to the noble family of Percy, who, “are descended (according to Camden) from the stock of “Charlemagne, in a series of ancestry less interrupted than either “the dukes of Lorraine or Guise, who value themselves so highly “on that account.” In the armoury are several pieces of antiquity: particularly a sword which they say Henry Hotspur used at the battle of Shrewsbury, where he lost his life in endeavouring to dethrone Henry the fourth. The rooms are profusely embellished with valuable paintings.

From the family of Percy this noble edifice came to the ancient family of the Duke of Somerset, and from thence to the noble family of Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, the present proprietor.

About eight miles north east of Chichester, is Eartham, the retired dwelling of the Poet Hayley; and near it is Slindon, where is the mansion of the Earl of Newburgh, and about mile distant is Dale Park, the elegant new built seat of Sir George Thomas, Bart.

Ten

Ten miles east of Chichester, is the town of Arundel, the first mention of which that we meet in history, is in the time of king Alfred, who gave it by his will to Anthelm, his brother's son: in which will the castle is also mentioned: from which it is reasonable to infer that it was built during that reign, or a little before. At the Norman conquest it was given to Roger de Montgomery earl of Chichester and Arundel. Henry the first gave it to Adeliza, his second queen for her dower, who after the king's death marrying William d'Aubeny, the empress Maud, created the same William earl of Arundel, "in recompence for his good services." Her son, king Henry the second, gave him the whole rape of Arundel, to hold of him and his heirs by military tenure. To the son of this William (whose name was also William) Richard the first granted "Arundel castle, together with the whole honour of Arundel, and "the third penny out of the pleas of Suffex, whereof he is earl." The male issue failing in the fifth earl of this family, one of the sisters, and heirs of Hugh, the last earl, married John Fitz-Allan, lord of Clun: these enjoyed the estate, castle, and honour of Arundel, for several generations. Henry, the 11th and last earl, died at London the 25th of February, 1759, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as appears from a monumental inscription in the church of Arundel, where he was buried. He was succeeded in the honour, &c. of Arundel, by Philip Howard, his grandson, by a daughter, and in this noble and very antient family of Howard, duke of Norfolk, it remains to this day.

In the reign of Henry the sixth, a dispute arose between John Fitz-Allan, and John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, concerning the right of inheritance in this castle and manor; and being carried into parliament, a definitive judgment was given in favour of the former, and an act was passed by which Arundel is made a fœdal title; so that whoever is in possession of the castle must be stiled earl, and has a right to the rank and honour thereof without creation, as may be seen in the parliamant rolls, 9th Henry the 6th.

The Duke of Norfolk has lately repaired his castle in the Gothic style, which adds much to its grandeur, and has a pleasing and venerable appearance.

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The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a very noble Gothic structure: there are in it several monuments of the Arundel family, but none of the stalls of the prebendaries now remain.

Arundel is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitants at large. In the reign of queen Elizabeth it received a charter of incorporation, by which it is to be governed by a mayor, steward, and burgessees; the mayor is also a justice of the peace in the borough; and no writ, even from the courts in Westminster hall, can be executed within his jurisdiction till he has first endorsed it. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and another on Saturday, with four annual fairs.

About seven miles south east of Chichester is the retired and beautiful village of BOGNOR,* now called Hothampton, situated within a quarter of a mile of the sea, commanding several picturesque views by sea and land. A few years ago it was the residence of only a few fishermen, but Sir Richard Hotham pleased with the situation built a mansion here for himself, and has ever since been increasing the number of his buildings; most of which, for elegance, would not disgrace the squares in the metropolis. It was first opened as a watering place in the summer of 1791; and during several successive seasons has been honoured with the company of many families of the first fashion in the kingdom. There is a commodious Chapel, Hotel, Coffee Room, Shops, &c. and many other buildings are plann'd by the worthy Proprietor. In its present condition Bognor affords an agreeable retreat for the valetudinarian, and those who dislike the tumult or expence of more populous watering places. In the vicinity of Bognor are the pleasant villages of Bersted, Felpham, &c. which are generally filled during the season, as they are universally admired for being at once rural and marine.

About four miles north of Chichester (a little inclining towards the east) is Goodwood, the seat of the duke of Richmond. It is very agreeably situated in a spacious park, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. Goodwood formerly belonged to the noble family of Percy; but being purchased by the present duke's grandfather,

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* This place is remarkable for its Rocks, which have often proved fatal to the unwary navigator; they extend for some miles into the sea, but may be visited at low water, when they form as grand a marine prospect as any in the kingdom.

father, he pulled down the old Gothic structure, and erected the present mansion on the same site. The stabling is a very fine building, inferior to few, if any, in England. And the Dog house, or palace (for we cannot call so magnificent a building, a kennel) much surpasses any thing of the kind we have either seen or heard of. Those docile and useful animals are here accommodated with elegant dining and sitting rooms, with comfortable apartments devoted to rest and sickness. The gardens, which are at some distance from the house, are extensive, and laid out with great judgment; adjoining to which is a most magnificent tennis-court.

At a small distance eastward from Goodwood, is Halnaker, the mansion of the late countess of Derby, who was daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Morley, to which family this mansion and estate formerly belonged. They are now both the property of the Duke of Richmond. The house is going to decay.

Near Halnaker is the pleasant village of Boxgrove, where a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded by Robert de Haye in the reign of Henry I. for monks of the Benedictine order: but being an alien priory, it was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI. The tithes of the parish (part of the endowment of the priory) belonged first to the Delaware family, then to the family of Arundel: afterwards the ancient family of Lumley enjoyed them; from whom they came to the Morley family, and were given for ever for the endowment of the poor vicarage, by the late pious and worthy countess of Derby. Part of the priory is now converted into the parish church.

Something more than four miles south of Chichester, is the church of Sidlesham: a stately edifice, in the tower of which is a ring of three bells; and not far from thence is Sidlesham mill, which for symmetry of parts, and justness of principle, is inferior to none in the kingdom. It has three water wheels, eight pair of millstones, a fan for cleansing the corn, and (it is said) will completely grind a load of wheat in an hour. Adjoining close to the mill is a very strong and convenient quay for loading and unloading of vessels. The whole was erected by the late Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater (A. D.

1755)

1755) "under the direction of Benjamin Barlow, who also invented "and constructed the machinery."

Eight miles south of Chichester, is the pleasant peninsula of Selsea, improperly called island. Bede derives the name of it from Seals—*ea*, signifying in the antient Saxon, the island of Seals. The same author says, "it is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except "on the north west, where there is an entry into it of about a stone's "throw (*jactus fundæ*) over."

When Adelwach gave this island to Wilfred it contained eighty-seven families, which reckoning six persons to a family, amounted to upwards of five hundred souls. The church is a stately Gothic structure, situated on the north east end of the parish. By the munificence of the South Saxon kings, a monastery was founded here; the remains of which, and of the adjoining city, Camden says, "are visible at low water, the sea having encroached considerably upon the land here." We are of the same opinion with this learned author: but it is very difficult to fix upon the exact spot where they stood; as about half a mile out at sea, there are several places having either rocks, or the ruins of buildings under water. The best anchoring ground off the island is to this day called the Park; and the rocks between the island, and the shoals farther out, bear the name of the streets; where, we have been told, a tombstone, with an inscription thereon, was some years ago picked up by the fishermen. The same author mentions Selsea as being famous for producing most excellent wheat, and the best cockles in England: to which we add, that the best prawns are caught here, the greatest part of which are sent to London by land carriage.

About 5 miles south-west of Chichester on the confines of Hampshire, is Bosham, or Bosham; where it is said a daughter of Canute the great was buried; and where Harold, son of Earl Godwin (the most powerful subject that ever was in England) had a mansion of retirement. While he remained here, about the year 1056, he paid a visit to William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, (who afterwards was king of England) in order to obtain, if possible, from him, the release of his brother Ulnoth, and his nephew Hacun: but the Norman, contrary to the laws of hospitality, detained Harold,
and

and extorted from him a formal resignation of his pretensions to the throne of England in his own favour. And under the shadow of this fictitious title, at the death of Edward the Confessor, claimed the crown of England; and in the issue wrested it from Harold, together with his life, at the battle of Hastings.

We are informed from Testa de Nevil (which was the inquisition of lands made in king John's time) that the Conqueror "gave Boscum to William Fitz-Aucher, and his heirs, in fee farm, "paying out of it yearly into the exchequer forty pounds of silver, "tried and weighed: and afterwards William Marshall held it as "his inheritance."

The church of Bosham is a spacious, venerable, Gothic edifice, built at the sole expence of William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, about the year 1119, in the reign of Henry I. it was made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries, and endowed with many privileges, which it enjoyed till the general dissolution, when it was made parochial. The stalls for the prebendaries are still standing, and over them are carvings of great antiquity. As to the legend of Bosham's great bell being taken from its place by a crow, and dropt in the deep, &c. and the giant's staff, which they say is still preserved in the church, they favour too strongly of monkish foolery to be seriously refuted.

We cannot conclude without mentioning Stanstead, the seat of Mr. Barwell.

18 AP 68

Stanstead is in one of the most delightful situations in the kingdom: from the windows in the dining-room there is a complete view of Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, the ships at Spithead, together with an extensive prospect of the sea. The gardens are very pleasant, the walks in the park extremely rural, and the many vistas in them, which terminate in some agreeable prospect, so judiciously plann'd, that though art has conducted the whole process, she lies concealed, and only nature strikes the eye. In short, the various improvements that have been made, since it came into the hands of the present possessor, makes it justly celebrated as one of the most elegant seats in this part of the kingdom.

FINIS.

